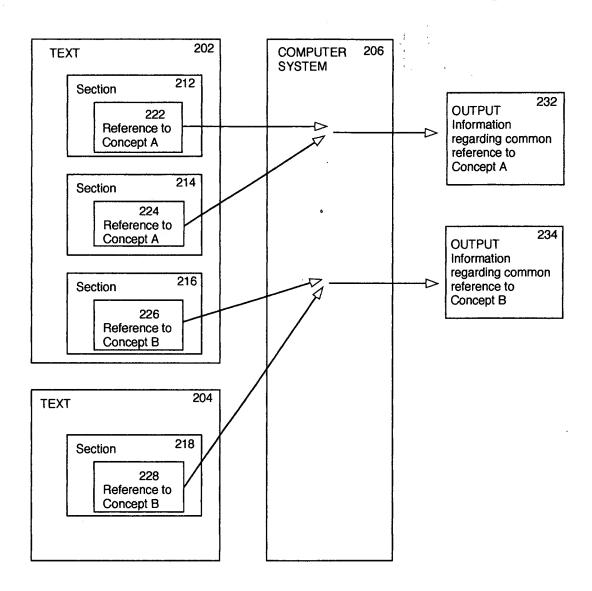


FIGURE 1. Computer system



Figure 2



Help

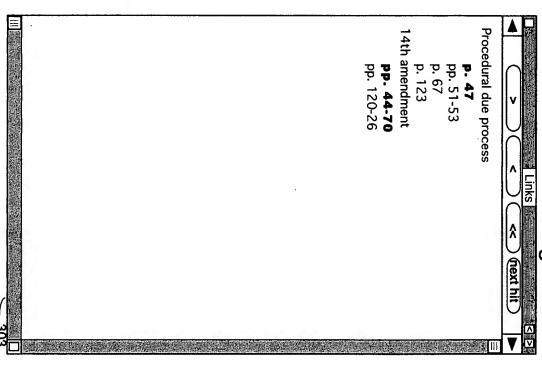
Among the most important protections granted by the fourteenth amendment is that of procedural due process. This guarantees a citizen that due process will be adhered to in all criminal proceedings.

It is not always simple to determine which processes are due. It is particularly important that the procedural process is due, rather than overdue. Likewise, the procedural nature of the due process ensures that appropriate procedures are followed when processes are due. If dues have not yet been paid, the procedural due process is said to be "in arrears," which indicates that procedures to restore due process are long overdue.

What processes require due procedures? All processes for which procedures are due are subject to procedural due process. Processes for which procedures are not yet due are subject to procedural not yet due process. Moreover, processes for which the due date is long passed are subject to procedural long overdue process.

Procedural due process often is provided by a process server. A process server must follow due procedures in serving procedural due process. If due procedures are violated, procedural process may be served, but it may not be called procedural due process unless the processes are due.

Most readers find these concepts confusing:



Help

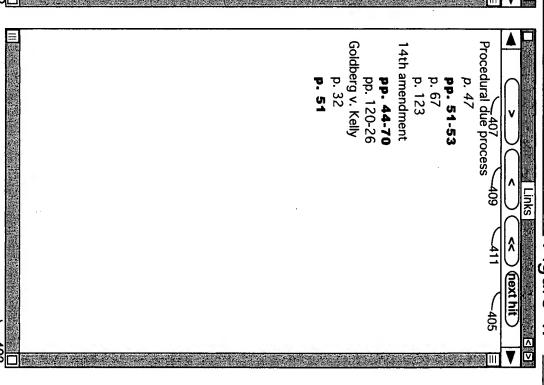
Fie

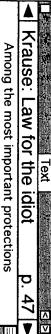
amplified by the Supreme Court's landmark Goldberg v. Kelly decision. In Goldberg v. Kelly, Goldberg sued Kelly for infringing a right to pr dural due process. Goldberg alleged that the process relating to Kelly's procedure was not due, therefore, that Kelly could not invoke a right to procedural due process without following due procedures.

In Goldberg v. Kelly, the court held that Kelly was entitled to **procedural due pr ess**, because procedures were followed as a part of the process, even if not always due. This decision was very controversial, although many observers hailed it as overdue.

Since this time, legal scholars have had a difficult time explaining the concept of pr cedural due process. The process of explaining procedural due process was previously done in a procedural fashion. Changing paradigms on this topic suggest that the procedure of explaining procedural due procedure of explaining procedural due procedure of explaining procedural after a thorough grounding in the underlying processes. The procedures involved in this process have been declared to be unnecessarily complex. It is the author's hope that this discussion will significantly simplify the reader's understanding

edural due process, including each of





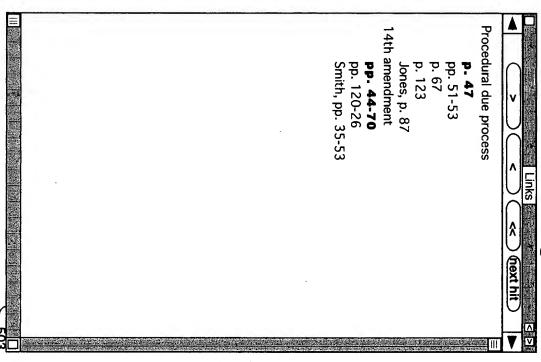
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Most readers find these concepts confusing



File

■ Jones, Law for the fool p. 87 In Much has been written for individuals with lower intelligence on the topic of procedural du pr ss. In fact, it has been stated that

In no area of the law is this more evident than in **pr cedural due process**. This discussion may be simplified by breaking this concept into its individual parts.

an individual who represents himself has a fool

tor a lawyer.

Procedures are things that are done. Due indicates a requirement. Processes also are things that are done. Thus, **procedural due pr ess** refers to a way of doing things to require that things are done. **Procedural due pr ss** needs to be carefully distinguished from processional due procedures. The major difference between these two concepts is that the former is a singular, while the latter is a plural.

In devising ways to do things to require that things are done, it is important that things not be overdone. This could have the disastrous consequence of requiring that **procedural due process** can have a major impact on a citizen's 14th amendment rights.

If a process is duly in place for a given procedure, the procedure is considered to be due. If dues are in place for a process, the dues are

